

Kansas Preservation

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REAL PLACES. REAL STORIES.



Alma Downtown Historic District

See story on page 13.





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Resources Division
Kansas Historical Society
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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Preservation in Progress

A 2008 Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grant recipient, the city of Wamego is moving along with restoration plans for its Old Dutch Mill. Constructed in 1879 by Dutch immigrant John B. Schonhoff, the mill was originally located on his farm 12 miles north of Wamego. The mill is said to be patterned after the hundreds of mills located along the Zuider Zee in Holland where Schonhoff learned milling techniques. Schonhoff made all of the original machinery with a crude homemade forge except for the main shaft, which was hauled from Leavenworth by wagon. Jim Chadwick, a Wamego stonemason, erected the 40-foot stone tower from soft, red sandstone quarried on the property. White limestone was used for trim and for the sculptured bust of Ceres, the goddess of grain, which was placed above the window of the mill.

The windmill operated until the late 1880s or early 1900s. In 1898 Ed N. Regnier purchased the farm, which became known as "The Stone Tower Farm." The windmill, however, remained idle until 1925 when members of the Wamego city park board suggested the Regniers donate the structure to the city. The mill was carefully moved, stone by stone, to a 25-foot mound built especially for the windmill in the city park. The Old Dutch Mill was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 8, 1973.

For more information on the HTF grant program, please visit our website at kshs.org/resource/htfinfo.htm

More Bang For Your Buck – Taking Advantage of Tax Credits

Today it seems impossible to escape discussions on the economy. Everyone, no matter the financial position, is trying to pinch pennies and make money go farther. Historic preservation has not escaped these tough times. Building owners, however, have access to a proven program that can assist with the costs of maintenance and rehabilitation – tax credits. Since 1976 the Kansas Historical Society has worked with the National Park Service to help building owners earn federal tax credits, and since 2001 for state tax credits.

By Kristen Johnston and Julie Weisgerber, Kansas Historical Society

Last year property owners utilizing the state and federal tax credit programs completed 80 projects, investing more than \$32 million in historic buildings, which garnered more than \$6.75 million in state tax credits, and more than \$8 million in federal tax credits. This is an indication that even in tough economic times Kansans are investing in the state's historic fabric.

One of those tax credit projects was Eagles Lodge #132 in Wichita. Constructed in 1916 and expanded in 1921, its original use was both as a meeting hall and a funeral home. The owner purchased the vacant building a few years ago and utilized both state and federal tax credits in its recent rehabilitation. The project included restoring the exterior appearance by stripping paint from the brick. On the inside, plaster walls, ceilings, and ornamental plaster were repaired, along with many of the wood floors. The owner was also able to install an elevator and provide for ADA access to the building. He received more than \$290,000 in state credits and

\$230,000 in federal tax credits. The building will be adaptively reused as an antique business.

Another completed project was Northeast Junior High in Kansas City. Constructed in 1924, the historic African American school had been vacant for the last 20 years and needed a complete rehabilitation in order to reverse years of deterioration and to turn the building into 43 affordable apartments. The owner received more than \$1.4 million in state tax credits and \$1.1 million in federal tax credits.

Many of the completed state tax credit projects are private homes. The Edward House residence in Lawrence recently completed a successful state tax credit project for repair of the roof and repainting of the exterior trim. The home was



Eagle Lodge #132, Wichita, was rehabilitated using both state and federal tax credits.

Northeast Junior High, Kansas City, was purchased and rehabilitated and turned into apartments.



Photos by Architectural Fotographics

constructed in 1894 and listed in the national and state registers in 2007. The roof was damaged in a 2006 microburst that struck the city. Although tax credits cannot be received for repairs paid for by insurance claims, in this project the homeowners' deductible and other out-of-pocket expenses exceeded \$5,000, the project minimum, allowing them to receive state tax credits. Because the program is not capped and can be used multiple times for multiple projects, the homeowners have filed a new application for additional work to be done in 2009.

Local governments can also utilize the state rehabilitation tax credit program. The city of Colby recently received tax credits for a much needed roof replacement for its 1936 City Hall building, one of only five listed properties in Thomas County. The original tile roof had been removed years ago, and the existing roof was leaking through three layers of non-historic roofing material, causing damage to the interior of the building. For the new roof, the city selected a composition shingle type that more closely resembles the

historic appearance of the original tile roof. The city received 25 percent of the \$55,929 project cost back in the form of state income tax credits. As a governmental entity, cities are unable to apply tax credits the same way as a taxpayer; however, the tax credits may be sold or transferred. In this case, a local buyer purchased the city's tax credits received from the project, thus providing the city with a return on its investment.

Rehabilitation tax credit projects also benefit the local economy. In 2008, these examples and other tax credit projects created employment for 1,400 people, including architectural design and construction jobs during the rehabilitation and the jobs created when the buildings were placed into service and began operating as businesses. The tax credit programs contributed \$65 million to the gross domestic product, which is our nation's dollar value of all the goods and services produced within the United States. These figures are calculated by the money spent on the buildings during the actual rehabilitation, the personal money spent by contractors while they are working in the town, the hiring of new employees, and the money spent in the local economy. These construction costs, wages, and general expenses also generated more than \$6 million in state and local taxes, thus nearly equaling the revenues lost to the state by the use of credits, making this program a great investment tool for these financial times.

With nearly 350 open projects, the state and federal tax credit programs will continue to play an important role not only in historic preservation, but also reinvesting in the Kansas economy. If you would like more information on the state and federal tax credit programs, contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas Historical Society – kshs.org/resource/taxcredits.htm.



Left to right, Damage to the Edward House residence, Lawrence, was repaired after damage from a microburst in 2006; Colby City Hall, Thomas County, recently received a roof replacement.

National Register Nominations

The Historic Sites Board of Review approved 17 properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in February. The nominations will be forwarded to the Washington, D.C., office for review. The board voted to list two properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Other action included a move to table the National Register nomination of the Hazlett-Hurd House in Abilene pending additional documentation and approval to remove Chapman's St. Patrick's Mission Church from the National Register.

by Sarah Martin

National Register Coordinator, Kansas Historical Society

Alma Downtown Historic District – Alma, Wabaunsee County

Alma's central business district, located along highway K-99 on Missouri Street between Second and Fifth Streets, is characterized by two-story stone and brick commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The architectural character of the downtown was largely defined after 1887 when the Rock Island railroad built its main line along the southern edge of town and includes Italianate, Romanesque, and Commercial styles. Nearby stone quarries provided much of the building material for Alma's turn-of-the-century historic resources, and even today the town is known as "the city of native stone." The district is locally significant for its architecture and its reflection of the community's commercial building patterns associated with the economic growth when the town flourished as a rural railroad market center and county seat. (See related story page 13.)

Holton Bath House and Swimming Pool – 711 Nebraska, Holton, Jackson County

Holton's community swimming pool is located in Rafter's Park and was constructed from 1936-1938 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The bath house and filter house reflect the Rustic-style architecture typical of New Deal-era recreational structures. Architect Charles Shaver of Salina and engineers Bob Paulette and Murray Wilson, who had designed dams and lakes for the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, drafted plans for the site. The bath house is sited in a low-lying area and was designed specifically for this site to enhance a natural drainage basin. The facility opened June 30, 1938, and the city band gave its first concert on the roof of the bath house. The property was nominated as part of the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Submission for its association with local recreation history.



Left to right, Alma Downtown Historic District, Wabaunsee; Holton Bath House and Swimming Pool, Jackson County.

Terminal Railway & Bridge Company Freight Depot – 306 S 7th Street, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

The Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Company formed in 1892 with the goal of building a second bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth and expanding the city's railroad infrastructure. The company soon erected the Terminal Bridge, which carried railroad traffic, vehicles, and pedestrians from the town of Stillings on the Missouri side of the river to Leavenworth, landing at Choctaw Street. The company also constructed a freight depot and rail yard at Seventh and Choctaw Streets to service the railroad that leased its tracks. The building clearly conveys its historic function as a freight depot and features a rectangular footprint with the long axis aligned paralleling the railroad tracks; brick and wood construction; a combined massing of one- and two-story blocks; and multiple large freight bays in the long elevations. The Terminal Depot served its historic function into the late 20th century. It was nominated as part of the *Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas* Multiple Property Submission for its association with local transportation history and its architectural significance as a good example of a railroad freight house constructed in Kansas at the end of the 19th century.

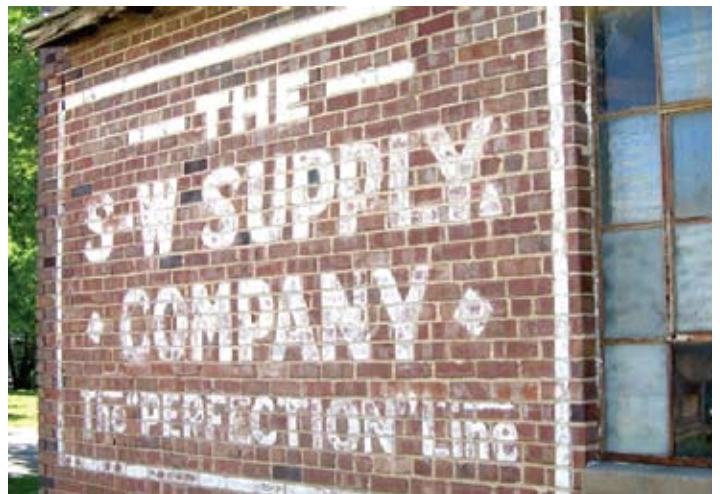
Broadview Hotel – 400 W Douglas, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Wichita's eight-story Broadview Hotel is situated along busy Douglas Avenue on the east bank of the Arkansas River. Completed in 1922, the Broadview is part of a long tradition of well-known Wichita hotels that include the Occidental, the Eaton, and the Allis. The year 1921 set a record for development in Wichita, with construction permits totaling nearly \$7.4 million, up from \$4.8 million in 1919. Developed by George Siedhoff, the Commercial-style building is constructed of concrete with brick curtain walls. The dark-red brick is accented with ashlar stone ornamentation. Two bays were later added to the north end of the building in 1929, and a one-story ballroom was added in 1950. The ballroom features mosaic murals created by American Indian artist Blackbear Bosin that depict events in regional history. The building was nominated for its association with Wichita's early 20th-century downtown development.

Top to bottom, Terminal Railway & Bridge Company Freight Depot, Leavenworth County; Broadview Hotel, Sedgwick County; S-W Supply Company, Crawford County.

S-W Supply Company – 215 E Prairie, Girard, Crawford County

The S-W Supply Company property is located southeast of Girard's courthouse square in an area that transitions from commercial to residential. Local entrepreneur Marion Slawson, whose career spanned many fields including law, farming, and public service, founded the company in 1923 to manufacture his stamped-metal grave marker. S-W stood for Slawson-Wilson, his last name and his wife's maiden name.





Left to right, State Bank of Girard, Crawford County; St. John's Episcopal Church, Crawford County.

During its first years in business, the fledgling company operated out of the wood-frame barn behind the Slawson home. By 1926 the company was producing enough grave markers to merit the construction of a new building, and by 1933 the company's annual sales reached \$35,000 and employed 11 people. The nominated property includes three buildings: a 1926 two-story main brick building with stepped parapet and monitor roof, a circa 1905 one-and-a-half-story gabled wood-frame barn, and a circa 1925 one-story garage. It was nominated for its association with local industry.

State Bank of Girard – 105 E Prairie, Girard, Crawford County

Crawford County pioneer attorney and banker Franklin Playter built this building in 1873. The Julius family owned the bank from the mid-1880s until 1925 when it was sold to the Crawford County Bank. When the bank's president, Henry Haldeman, died in 1905, his wife Sarah Addams Haldeman assumed responsibility of the bank becoming the first woman bank president in the state. The bank failed in the Great Depression and the building was converted to offices. The building reflects two distinct architectural styles – an Italianate second floor dating from the building's original construction, and Neoclassical first floor dating to circa 1915. The building was nominated for its association with local banking history, with Playter, and the Haldeman and Julius families.

St. John's Episcopal Church – SE Corner of Buffalo & Summit Streets, Girard, Crawford County

Girard Episcopalians first met on March 19, 1870, to organize a local Episcopal church. By the mid-1880s the parish had raised enough money to construct a permanent church

building. Members purchased 2,100 pounds of stone from a quarry southwest of town and finished construction in 1888 for a total cost of \$4,230.16. When the church disbanded in the 1970s, the Museum of Crawford County purchased it to house its collections. The Gothic Revival-style building is situated near downtown at the southwest corner of Buffalo and Summit Streets. It features a steeply pitched gabled roof, rough-cut limestone walls, pointed-arch openings, faux buttresses, and original stained glass windows. The building was nominated for its Gothic Revival architecture.

Crawford County Courthouse – 111 E Forest, Girard, Crawford County

The story of the early efforts to erect a courthouse in Crawford County is quite colorful. Girard became the county seat in 1868 and occupied a 20 feet by 40 feet frame building. A petition to build a more permanent building failed in 1870, and the county purchased a stone commercial building. A tornado foiled community efforts to erect a brick courthouse



Crawford County Courthouse, Crawford County.

in 1872, and the need for a permanent building became more urgent by the mid-1880s as the neighboring town of Pittsburg gained prominence. The rival's population tripled that of Girard's by 1883. Like other early county seats, Girard was slowed by a state law that prohibited the construction of courthouses without a bond election. The law made it impossible for the county to obtain majority support for a new courthouse in Girard, where a small percentage of the county's population lived. To skirt the law, Girard retained an architect to design a new brick "city hall" on the courthouse square. After the building's completion in 1889, the City of Girard promptly donated the three-story brick Gothic Revival building to Crawford County. The building, however, lacked structural integrity from the beginning and it was demolished in 1919. The Kansas Legislature passed a law eliminating the bond-issue requirement in 1917 paving the way for a new courthouse to be built in Girard. The current Classical Revival-style courthouse was designed by Oklahoma-based firm of Tonini and Bramblet and completed in 1922. It was nominated as part of the *Historic County Courthouses of Kansas* Multiple Property Submission for its association with local government and its Classical Revival architecture.

Berquist & Nelson Drugstore Building – 105 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Built for commercial use on the ground floor and offices on the upper level, this two-story brick Italianate-style building is distinguished by its second-story ornate window hoods and corbelled parapet. Located on the west side of Main Street in downtown Lindsborg, the Berquist and Nelson Drugstore Building's early history has been pieced together using Sanborn Maps, deeds, and property tax records, which suggest it was constructed circa 1880. Local physician and



surgeon Gustav Berquist was an early owner of the building who partnered with Jacob Peterson as "dealers in drugs, paints, and oils." Other businesses that have occupied the building include a grocery store, clothing store, millinery, hardware business, fabric store, and an antique shop. This building was nominated for its architecture and its association with local commercial development.

Clareen/Peterson Restaurant Building – 113 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Located on the west side of Main Street in downtown Lindsborg, the two-story Clareen-Peterson Building was constructed in 1899 to house a restaurant and an upper-level apartment. Swedish immigrant and "restaurant keeper" Carl Clareen first owned and operated the building as a restaurant. By 1909 John Peterson operated his restaurant – the Royal Café – out of the building. The ground level continued to function as a restaurant through the 1940s. The building's distinguishing characteristics include the ornate second-story window hoods, cast-iron columns, the original storefront, and stained-glass windows. It was nominated for its architecture and its association with local commercial development.



*Above, Berquist & Nelson Drugstore Building, McPherson County.
Below, left to right, Clareen/Peterson Restaurant Building, McPherson County; Holmberg & Johnson Blacksmith Shop, McPherson County.*

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Properties must be significant for one or more of the four criteria for evaluation. Under Criterion A, properties can be eligible if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Under Criterion B, properties can be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Under Criterion C, properties can be eligible if they embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Under Criterion D, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance.

Holmberg & Johnson Blacksmith Shop – 122 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County

Built by Swedish immigrants circa 1900, this one-story brick blacksmith shop is located in downtown Lindsborg. Oskar Holmberg partnered with Janne Johnson to build a successful blacksmith business that included erecting fire escapes on numerous local buildings. Although Holmberg left the business in 1905, the sign on the building still bears his name. Johnson continued operating the shop until 1954. Local artist Erik Ephraim Malm, who would later gain fame when the Acme Company purchased and marketed his decorative stenciling system, painted the façade sign shortly after the building's construction. The building's historic

features include a stepped parapet; central sliding doors; the forge; and hooks, rings, and window grills. All clearly portray its original function as a blacksmith shop. It was nominated for its association with local business and commerce.

Old Mission Mausoleum – 3424 E 21st Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Developed and operated by George Saxton, the Old Mission Mausoleum was built in four stages over 36 years from 1918-1954. It occupies one acre within the Old Mission Cemetery near the northeast corner of Hillcrest Avenue and 21st Street in Wichita. Chicago architect Sidney Lovell designed the first two units, which were constructed in the late 1910s and the late 1920s, and Wichita architects Overend and Boucher designed units three and four that were built in the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. All four units form a cohesive, interconnected building that surrounds a central open courtyard. The building's architecture was influenced by several popular early 20th century revival styles. Although simplistic in detail, its smooth masonry exterior and low-pitched roof with red clay tiles are characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The Old Mission Mausoleum was nominated for its architectural significance as a well-preserved and highly intact Mediterranean Revival-style mausoleum.

Parachute Building (Pratt Army Air Field) – 40131 Barker Avenue, Pratt, Pratt County

The Parachute Building at Pratt Army Air Field, built in 1942-1943, is typical of mid-20th century military construction. Although simple in design with little architectural ornamentation, its form and appearance reflect its intended use as a facility for inspecting, packing, and repairing parachutes during World War II. There are two



Left to right, Old Mission Mausoleum, Sedgwick County; Parachute Building, Pratt County.

sections – a 40-foot tall parachute loft and a short, gabled, one-story parachute packing area. The building is part of the Pratt Army Air Field (PAAF), which was created in 1942 at the direction of the War Department for training bombardment wings and B-29 groups. Only a few of the base's World War II-era resources are extant, and the Parachute Building is the most intact. A recent survey of World War II-era air bases in Kansas noted only one other extant parachute building located at Coffeyville. The Pratt Parachute Building was nominated for its association with mid-20th century military practices and for its architectural significance as an example of World War II-era military construction.

Florence Water Tower – 525 W 5th Street, Florence, Marion County

Fire destroyed four buildings in downtown Florence in the mid-1880s causing community leaders to consider developing a water works system for better fire protection. Under the direction of A. F. Horner, the Florence Water Supply Company hired local stonemason C. O. Johnson to build a water tower in 1887. The system originally took water from the Cottonwood River and included a pump house and



Elk County Courthouse, Elk County

well adjacent to the river in addition to the water tower across town on the hill. The pump house and well are no longer extant. The tower is a cylindrical structure measuring 110 feet tall and 18 feet wide. Its limestone base is covered with a layer of concrete, and the top half includes a metal storage tank. In 1920 new water and sewer lines were laid and arrangements made to have water brought into town from a spring north of Florence. The tower remains an integral part of the town's water system, which continues to take water from the spring north of town. It was nominated for its engineering significance and its association with the growth and development of Florence.



Florence Water Tower, Marion County.

Elk County Courthouse – 127 N Pine, Howard, Elk County

The Elk County Courthouse was built in 1907 to replace the burned 19th century courthouse. The two-story building with a large central clock tower and round-arch openings features a blonde brick exterior with red-tinted mortar. It occupies a full city block east of Howard's main business district. Architect George McDonald of Kansas City designed the courthouse to reflect popular turn-of-the-century styles including Romanesque and Italian Renaissance. The building follows much the same form as McDonald's other courthouse designs such as those in Fillmore, Nebraska, and Butler, Missouri. The Elk County Courthouse was built at a time when the Romanesque style was giving way to various Mediterranean Revival styles, such as Italian, Classical, and Spanish, which incorporated smoother lines with symmetry and simplicity. It was nominated as part of the *Historic County Courthouses of Kansas* Multiple Property Submission for its architecture and its association with local government.



Left to right, Ecumenical Christian Ministries Building, Douglas County; George Mackie House, Douglas County.

Ecumenical Christian Ministries Building – 1204 Oread Avenue, Lawrence, Douglas County

Designed by Kiene and Bradley Architects of Topeka and built by B.A. Green Construction of Lawrence in 1959, the Modern-style Ecumenical Christian Ministries (ECM) building sits atop Mount Oread one block north of the University of Kansas campus. The building is significant for its Modern architecture. It was planned and created with the innovative use of materials such as concrete, steel, brick, and glass. Key architectural elements include poured concrete panels on the building's exterior that exhibit a curved line pattern with random circles; interior light fixtures made of spun aluminum that resemble flying saucers; and acoustic ceiling tiles imprinted with random circular shapes. The concrete staircase and brick circular fireplace are the centerpieces of the building. The building has a rich social history that encompasses a turbulent era during which many college campuses and communities were politically and socially unstable. Because the organization occupying the building was independent of the university and supported open-door policies of peace and acceptance, student groups naturally gravitated to the facility to meet and organize. With the permission of the pastors and leadership, anti-war and civil rights groups frequently met at the building in the 1960s and 1970s. The building's location is particularly significant because of its proximity to the campus and to the Oread neighborhood where many students who were concerned about social, political, and religious issues lived. The building was nominated for its architecture and social history.

George Mackie House – 1941 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

George Mackie commissioned this impressive Neoclassical Revival-style residence in 1917. It is located on a large corner lot south of downtown Lawrence on Massachusetts Street. Mackie's family first settled in Cherokee County in 1883 when he was just 15 years old. He grew up around the coal-mining industry, and in 1906, he organized the George K. Mackie Fuel Company. The Mackie-Clemens Coal Company is still in business in Crawford County. It is not known why Mackie owned a house in Lawrence when all of his day-to-day business interests were in Cherokee County. However, one could speculate that Mackie had business connections in Lawrence, Topeka, and Kansas City, and that this larger city offered this family of means more educational and social opportunities. In 1937 Mackie's widow sold the house to the Lawrence Women's Club, which used it as a place for social gatherings and meetings until 1975. The house, designed by H. Alexander Drake of Kansas City, is a textbook example of the Neoclassical Revival style and includes such features as a monumental portico, side wing porch, roofline and front porch balustrades, and heavy window and door surrounds. It was nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Lawrence* Multiple Property Submission for its architectural significance and its associations with George Mackie.

The following properties were approved for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Hughes Conoco Service Station – 400 SW Taylor Street, Topeka, Shawnee County

Built in 1930 at the corner of Fourth and Taylor Streets in Topeka, the Hughes Conoco Service Station was strategically located to be accessible from two primary arterial streets allowing the station to pull in traffic from all directions. Typical of early 20th century gas stations, this one was built in the Tudor Revival-style to both blend in with its residential surroundings and serve as a corporate advertisement. The brick building features a round-arch entrance, narrow multi-light casement windows, and a steeply pitched side-gable roof. Its 198 square feet include a sales room and two washrooms. In 1956 Edwin Hughes leased the Conoco Station and a two-bay, cement block garage was added to the east elevation in 1956. Hughes became one of the first African Americans in Topeka to operate a business outside of Topeka's established black commercial district and the first African American in the city to operate a station selling gas supplied by a major petroleum company. The building was nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its associations with local commercial and transportation history and for its architectural significance as an early 20th century Tudor Revival-style gas station.



Hughes Conoco Service Station, Shawnee County.

estate and developing and managing oil interests, and founded the Mutual Oil Company in 1909. Between 1899 and 1911, Greenlees doubled the size of the house by expanding it west and north. He consolidated the house stylistically into an updated and coherent, early 20th century residence with a new comprehensive roof system, large cross gables, and a large front porch with Classical Revival pillars. The resulting appearance resembled a large four-over-four house type. The property was nominated for its associations with entrepreneur John Greenlees.

The follow property was approved for removal from National Register of Historic Places.

St. Patrick's Mission Church and School – Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County

As one of the earliest extant churches of any denomination in Dickinson County, the St. Patrick's Mission Church and School (circa 1861) was listed in the National Register in 1987. At the time of nomination, the property reflected its historic appearance and exceptional integrity from the 1860s. A tornado destroyed the building on June 11, 2008. The small, one-room stone building lost its roof and walls leaving only the stone foundation and the southwest corner still standing.

John Robert Greenlees House – 714 Mississippi Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

The Greenlees House, located near the historic Old West Lawrence neighborhood, represents five building phases spanning nearly 50 years. Early Kansas Senator James Lane built the first phase of this house circa 1863 and sold it to newspaper publisher Charles Faris in 1865 whose family made a small addition and occupied the house until 1880. John Greenlees purchased the house in 1893 and lived there until his death in 1947. Greenlees made his fortune in real



Left to right, John Robert Greenlees House, Douglas County; St. Patrick's Mission Church and School, Dickinson County, before and after.

Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., 2009 Endangered Historic Places



Each year, the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., the statewide non-profit historic preservation organization, announces a list of endangered historic properties nominated by individuals from across the state. Listing brings attention and recognition, raises awareness, and may bring creative ways to save these historic properties and sites. One of the nominees is awarded a \$500 grant to help with preservation efforts. The grant was given to the Parker House Hotel located in Minneapolis.

Parker House Hotel – Minneapolis

Originally constructed in 1887 as a business building on the corner of Main Street, the Parker House Hotel was retrofitted into a 26-room hotel by Isabelle Parker in 1889. This Italianate-style structure had an interesting history serving as the primary meeting place for women suffragettes in the early 1900s and home to many travelers looking for the finest accommodations. Neglect, deterioration, and water damage threaten the Parker House Hotel. In addition, the city of Minneapolis has indicated they will pursue demolition of the building.



Parker House Hotel, Ottawa County.

The 2009 Endangered Historic Places are:

Greenwood Hotel – Eureka

Once Eureka's largest hotel, the Greenwood Hotel served as a popular meeting place for the rich cattle and oil traders in the 20th century. Built in 1883, the Greenwood Hotel was remodeled in 1926 in the Spanish Revival style. Its most defining exterior features are the unique multicolored stucco walls and terra cotta roof. The exterior wall surface is a rare blend of multicolored paint that was mixed into the stucco and applied to the wall. Though once a popular destination place for travelers and businessmen, the hotel has fallen into disrepair and is suffering water damage and neglect. Funds must be raised for repairs and to mitigate further water damage to the structure and for educational programs. The local preservation group, the Greenwood Preservation Society, would like to see the Greenwood restored to its 1926 period condition and reopened as a 32-room hotel for Eureka.

Chouteau Trading Post, Station, and Post Office Site (14JO478) – Shawnee, Johnson County

Located near the Kaw River, this historic site was home to the first trading post, train station stop, and post office for the former Monticello Township (now Shawnee). Established in 1828 by Frederick Chouteau, the site first served as a fur trading post and ferry stop along the Kaw River. When railroad travel became popular in the late 1800s, Chouteau Station provided a stop for mail service, shipment, and passenger service on the Kansas City, Topeka, and Western Railroad. Later, the township's third post office was established at Chouteau Station. A two-story, wood-framed structure, serving as the postmaster's residence and marking a physical location for Chouteau Station was destroyed by fire

in 1978; only the limestone foundation of the structure remains. The history of this site and the remaining limestone foundation is in danger of being lost by development of the area. The Monticello Historical Society is working with the developer to place an interpretive sign at the site to remind residents of the rich history of the area.

Phillipena Strasser House – Manhattan

Commissioned to be built in 1874 by Phillipena Strasser, the Strasser House is the second oldest house in Manhattan's Ward 2 and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the *Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses of Manhattan* Kansas multiple property nomination. Enveloped by the Manhattan Marketplace Development project, the Strasser House will remain on its current location through a memorandum of agreement between the State Historic Preservation Office and the city of Manhattan. Unfortunately, the historic environs have been lost to the development, and the Strasser House has been vacant for more than a year and is in danger of demolition by neglect.

Historic Churches - Kansas

This is a thematic nomination aimed at bringing attention to the many historic churches throughout Kansas that are in danger of demolition or neglect. Churches represent a community history and gathering; they are a place of collective memory and architectural history for a community. Congregations statewide are facing membership reductions and loss of funding for the maintenance of the church. Additionally, few historic churches are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places, which limits preservation efforts. Though there are



Left to right, Greenwood Hotel, Greenwood County; Diskau Archeological Site, Riley County.

many groups dedicated to the education and preservation of Kansas churches, the greatest need is for better educational programs for congregations on the value of preserving these historic resources and creative ways to pay for repairs and maintenance.

Sumner School – Topeka

This Art Deco Building was built in 1936 to serve as the neighborhood elementary school for white children living in north central Topeka. In 1987 the National Park Service History Division, launched a theme study that would include information about sites across the nation associated with the United States Constitution. Their initiative was part of the 200th anniversary commemoration of the Constitution. Among the milestones identified by a panel of Federal Judges was the landmark U. S. Supreme Court Decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Sumner Elementary School became the site used in the study to represent the *Brown* decision and was designated as a National Historic Landmark. This building was one of 12 elementary schools in Topeka named in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. The Topeka NAACP filed suit on behalf of 13 families whose children were assigned, based on race, to the four segregated elementary schools for African American children. Their case challenged the doctrine of “Separate But Equal” which in Kansas provided the legal framework for racially segregated elementary schools. Sumner was among the eight segregated elementary schools for white children named in the Topeka case. The Topeka NAACP filed a legal challenge in federal court in 1951. Upon appeal to the United States Supreme

Court, the Topeka case was combined with cases from three other states and the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court’s final decision was rendered on May 17, 1954, finding racial education in public schools unconstitutional. In 2007 Sumner was placed on the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Most Endangered Historic Places list. The building was sold by the City of Topeka and is now in private ownership. The SHPO hopes to work with the new owners to ensure a successful rehabilitation of the building. Ten of the original elementary schools named in the *Brown* case remain standing and are in use. One of those buildings, Monroe, a formerly segregated African American school, is now *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site, which is a unit of the National Park Service. This site is a visitor center housing interpretive exhibits and a bookstore.

Diskau Archeological Site (14RY303) - Vicinity of Riley, Riley County

Archeological test excavations have recovered 12,000 year old Clovis projectile points and the remains of extinct Ice Age mammoths and camels in a cultivated field. Finding camel remains associated with evidence of human activity is very rare not only in the state but in North America. Access to the site is being restricted, limiting the further discovery of tools and mammal remains that could shed light on prehistoric human and mammal activity. Continued agricultural use has potential to destroy remaining archeological deposits at the Diskau Archeological Site.

Lion Block – Ness City

The Lion Block serves as an excellent example of late 19th century vernacular Italianate design. Italianate styling was popular nationwide from the 1840s through the mid-1880s, spurred on by pattern books such as those published by Andrew Jackson Downing. Financed by the Shepard Brothers in 1887, the Lion Block retains its architectural integrity including decorative smooth cut limestone crafted by area local master stonemason Henry Tilley, whose other notable works include the Ransom Christian Church and Grade School. The Lion Block has served as a photography studio, dry goods store, post office, and meeting place for organizations such as the IOOF and Boy Scouts. Though the building retains a great deal of original fabric, the rear structural supports and the roof are in need of immediate repair to prevent any further deterioration.



Lion Block, Ness County.

Stone Arch Bridges – Kansas

Stone bridges, though the most expensive way to erect a bridge, historically represented the strongest and most durable bridge construction method. When arranged with an arch, stone can bear an almost unlimited load, making it a popular choice near mills where heavy vehicles would cross or along a major roadway into a town. Stone bridges represent a shift in structural engineering and aesthetics in the 19th century from temporary wooden bridges to more permanent river crossings and were often constructed with local stone. Once common throughout the state, stone arch bridges in Kansas are becoming endangered. Largely constructed prior to the advent of the motorized vehicle, these bridges are typically single lane and often have limited visibility. Many are being replaced to accommodate larger and heavier agricultural equipment and vehicles, and surviving examples are frequently in deteriorated condition due to lack of local government funding for repair.



Diamond Creek Bridge, Chase County.

Unique Church Endangered

Constructed in 1872 the Evangelical Covenant Mission Church served the early Swedish community in Osage City. This church is a very rare example of the Carpenter Gothic style of architecture in Kansas. Unfortunately, the original congregation is no longer extant, and the church building has been vacant for some time and is in need of rehabilitation. The current owner is offering the church free of charge to anyone willing to move the building and provide some much needed repairs and maintenance. The church is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and may be eligible for the State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program or the Heritage Trust Fund grant program depending on the new location site. Please note that the State Historic Preservation Office does not endorse moving historic buildings, however, in this instance the alternative is demolition. If you would like more information please contact Jim Harrelson, Osage City, at 785-528-3957.

Evangelical Covenant Mission Church, Osage County.



PRESERVATION

In Times of Change

KANSAS PRESERVATION
CONFERENCE
JUNE 3-6, 2009

Looking for an opportunity to explore new preservation trends and meet others who share your interest in historic preservation? Join preservation experts, historic property owners and community leaders at the 2009 Kansas Preservation Conference in Topeka. In this new political and economic era, the conference will explore Preservation in Times of Change. Whether you're interested in learning new techniques for historic plaster and window repair, finding ways to fund your preservation project, or participating in discussions on improving preservation, the conference will inspire you. Featured speakers include Sarah Susanka, bestselling author of *The Not-So-Big House*, preservation architect Richard Wagner, and hands-on preservation guru Bob Yapp.

BOB YAP



Bob Yapp has dedicated his career to community planning, historic preservation, central city revitalization and woodworking. Since learning his trade in the 1970s as a furniture designer and woodworker in the 1970s, Yapp has been involved in the restoration and rehabilitation of over 150 historic

properties. Yapp recently founded The Belvedere School for Practical Preservation, where he shares his no-nonsense approach to preservation. Bob has published a number of pieces, including a weekly column, a monthly feature story in the *Champaign News-Gazette*, magazine articles, and a well-known book entitled *About Your House*. His syndicated radio show, *The House Doctor*, evolved into a PBS series called *About Your House with Bob Yapp*. Bob, his wife Pat and their dog Betty live in Hannibal, Missouri.

country and her "Not So Big" philosophy has sparked international dialogue.

Susanka has shared her insights with "The Oprah Show," "Charlie Rose," *USA Today*, *The Wall Street Journal* and more. In February 2001, Fast Company named her to their debut list of "Fast 50" innovators whose achievements have helped to change society - an honor preceded by her selection as a "top newsmaker" for 2000 by *Newsweek* magazine and an "innovator in American culture" in 1998 by U.S. News & World Report. Susanka was ranked number 14 out of 50 "Power Brokers - the most influential people in the building industry" by *Builder Magazine* in 2004. That same year, Susanka was named to the "Environmental Power List" by *Organic Style* magazine.

In her groundbreaking first book, *The Not So Big House* (Taunton, 1998), Susanka philosophically imparts what is wrong with the way we think of houses today, and what we could do differently. Subsequent publications include *Creating the Not So Big House* (Taunton, 2000), *Not So Big Solutions for Your Home* (Taunton, 2002), *Home By Design* (Taunton), *Inside the Not So Big House* (Taunton, 2005), and *Outside the Not So Big House*. Susanka is a registered architect, a member of the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects and is a certified interior designer.

SARAH SUSANKA, FAIA

Bestselling author, architect and cultural visionary, Sarah Susanka is leading a movement that is redefining the American home. Her "build better, not bigger" approach to residential design has been embraced across the



PRESERVATION
IN TIMES OF CHANGE

SCHEDULE

PRESERVATION IN TIMES OF CHANGE

WEDNESDAY

MORNING

Registration Begins
Pre-Conference Workshops (free and open to the public)
Intro to Historic Survey
Intro to the National Register of Historic Places
Grants (Heritage Trust Fund and Heritage Preservation Fund)
Tax Credits (federal tax credits, state tax credits, and Partnership Historic Sites)

AFTERNOON

Opening Reception

THURSDAY

MORNING

Official Welcome
Preservation in Times of Economic and Political Change Panel
Creative Fundraising in Changing Times – Sustainable Preservation

AFTERNOON

Simple ways to “Green” your Historic Building – Historic Plasterwork Demonstration
Statehouse Tour
Roadside Panel – Stone Restoration Demonstration

EVENING

KPA 30th Anniversary Dinner, Awards and Silent Auction (Richard Wagner)

FRIDAY

MORNING

Enhancing the Image of Historic Preservation Discussion
Historic Churches Panel – Archeology at the Kansas State Capitol, and Hard Chief’s Village
African American Heritage Panel – Codes and Historic Buildings

AFTERNOON

Lunch (picnic on state capitol lawn, and capitol dome tour)
Creating a Preservation Ethic in Your Community (Bob Yapp)
Balancing the Carrots and Sticks of Preservation Discussion

EVENING

Reception/Banquet/Book signing (Sarah Susanka)

SATURDAY MORNING

Hands-on workshops

Preservation Basics for the Historic Homeowner
Successfully Applying for State Tax Credits for Your Historic Home
Researching Your Historic Property
Preserving Historic Cemeteries
Window Repair

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

You may register by completing and mailing in this form to the address below. Copy extra sheets for additional participants.
Or, register online at kshs.org/resource/preservationconf.htm.

Name (as you would like it to appear on your name badge) _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES AND TICKETS

General conference registration includes all conference materials, sessions, breaks, Friday lunch, and Friday evening banquet.

Early General Registration \$120 per person = _____

Registration and payment received by May 20 2009

Late General Registration \$130 per person = _____

Registration and payment received after May 20, 2009

Thursday, June 4 only (does not include KPA Celebration) \$ 60 per person = _____

Friday, June 5 only (includes banquet) \$ 75 per person = _____

Saturday, June 6 only \$ 30 per person = _____

Hands-On Workshops (Register early, registration is limited.)

- ☐ Preservation Basics for the Historic Homeowner (9 - 9:50 a.m.)
- ☐ Successfully applying for state tax credits for your historic home (10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.)
- ☐ Researching Your Historic Property (9 - 11 a.m.)
- ☐ Preserving Historic Cemeteries (9 - 11 a.m.)
- ☐ Window Restoration Primer (9 - 11 a.m.)

Guest Banquet Tickets (Sarah Susanka) _____ @ \$ 75 per person = _____

Friday, June 4, 2009

Total Enclosed: _____

Kansas Preservation Alliance 30th Anniversary Celebration
free to current KPA members. \$30 for non-members, payable
at door (check or cash). Includes 1-year KPA membership.

☐ I plan to attend the KPA Celebration

Send check, payable to City of Topeka, for total registration and fees to (no cash please):

Kansas Preservation Conference
City of Topeka Planning Department
620 SE Madison
Topeka, KS 66607

Historic Preservation Fund Grants

Both the Alma Downtown Historic District and the Council Grove PRIDE Committee received Historic Preservation Fund grants from the Kansas Historical Society to assist with the completion of inventories of the communities' historic resources.

Eleven projects from across Kansas will receive a total of \$102,000 in Historic Preservation Fund Grants in federal fiscal year 2009. A total of 16 requests were received, totaling \$226,244. Eric Engstrom, Dan Sabatini, and Jim Sherow of the Historic Preservation Fund Grants review committee made the recommendations, which were approved by the Historic Sites Board of Review.

Each year the National Park Service provides the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with funds that finance, in part, its operations and salaries. A portion of these funds is passed through the SHPO to Certified Local Governments (CLG) and other organizations to pay for historic preservation activities at the local level. These pass-through grants help finance activities that will contribute to planning for the preservation of cultural resources including the built environment and archeological resources. Up to 60 percent of the cost of eligible activities may be funded through this program. Activities include the identification and evaluation of properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the Register of Historic Kansas Places through surveys. These activities further help communities assess their historic properties and develop preservation plans and/or nominations to the registers. Listing of properties in the registers provides formal recognition of their historical significance and qualifies them for financial incentives such as state and federal rehabilitation tax credits and Kansas' Heritage Trust Fund grant.

The projects are listed in alphabetical order:

- City of Abilene (CLG), Ike's Abilene 1890-1910, \$1,000
- City of Burlingame, Burlingame Downtown Survey, \$5,730
- City of Hutchinson (CLG), Tax Credit Workshop, \$5,389
- City of Lawrence (CLG), North of Stadium Historic Resources Survey, \$18,000
- City of Lawrence (CLG), Historic Preservation Planning Intern, \$14,400
- City of Newton (CLG), 2010 Kansas State Historic Preservation Conference, \$24,000
- City of Wichita (CLG), African-American Historic and Architectural Resources in Wichita, Kansas, Multiple Property Document, \$20,000
- Kansas State University, Archaeological Survey of Wildcat Creek, Riley County & Lincoln Creek, Clay County, \$1,410 for travel and mileage
- Norton City / County Economic Development, Downtown Norton Historic Survey, \$7,221
- Overland Park Historical Society, National Register Historic District: 1950s Ranch Houses in the Broadmoor & Southmoor Subdivisions, \$2,400
- University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc., Evaluation of Early Paleoindian Activity Areas & Components at 14SN106: Continuing Research at the Kanorado Locality, \$2,754 for radiocarbon dating



Left to right, downtown Burlingame, Osage County; North of Stadium survey area, Douglas County; 1950s Ranch houses, Johnson County.



ALMA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Above, First National Bank of Alma, Wabaunsee County.

Midway between Topeka and Manhattan, just three miles south of Interstate 70 in the center of Wabaunsee County, the Alma Downtown Historic District is the center of the “city of native stone.” This property was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

by Dale E. Nimz, Ph.D.

As early as 1883 the stone of Wabaunsee County was recognized as a valuable building material. One writer commented that “every part of the county is underlaid with a fine quality of limestone.” Builders used this native stone in many of the buildings in the county and quarry operators exported large quantities. Today Wabaunsee County is the northeastern entrance to the Flint Hills region and Alma is the western beginning of the Native Stone Scenic Byway, which runs east to Dover in western Shawnee County. Kansas highway K-99 now follows Missouri Street through Alma and the Downtown Historic District.

Recognizing the significance of their downtown district and its historic buildings, residents of Wabaunsee County and Alma property owners formed a committee early in 2007 and raised funds in the community for a historic preservation survey of the downtown. At the time only the nearby Wabaunsee County Courthouse was listed in the

National Register of Historic Places. That survey identified a potential historic district and the committee applied for and received a Historic Preservation Fund grant to prepare a National Register nomination for the district in 2008.

Alma grew as the county seat of Wabaunsee County after 1866. The period of significance and architectural character of the National Register Historic District were defined in the 1880s and 1890s after the first railroads reached Alma in 1880 and 1887. First the Manhattan, Alma, and Burlingame and then the main line of the Rock Island Railroad brought settlers and travelers, consumer goods and building materials to the town. These railroads provided transportation for the salt, coal, building stone, and livestock that brought prosperity to Wabaunsee County. The end of the period of significance was defined by the change to a more “modern” architecture as exemplified by the construction of the First National Bank of Alma in 1956 and the alteration



Above, west side of Missouri Street; below, looking north along Missouri Street, Alma.

storefronts to present a more up-to-date appearance.

The major stages of development in downtown Alma occurred in four stages from 1866 to about 1880, from 1880 to about 1915, from 1915 to about 1956, and from 1956 to the present. Commercial buildings constructed in the late 19th century represented the Late Victorian Italianate and Romanesque styles while buildings constructed in the early 20th century include less ornate examples of the Commercial style. There are 30 buildings in the historic district. While 19 appear to be more than 100 years old and five are more than 50 years old, some historic building façades have been covered and several historic storefronts have been altered, particularly on the first floor. Still, many

properties in the Alma Downtown District are distinguished by the tradition of masonry building using local limestone.

The history of Alma was influenced by antislavery emigrants from Connecticut who were important in the early settlement of Wabaunsee County and a steady emigration of German families into the county. As a writer commented in 1883, "Wabaunsee County was especially favored, settled as it was by New Englanders of good education and high ideals, and by perhaps the most desirable of foreign emigration – Germans – whose descendants are today among the most influential, industrious, and prosperous people of the county." Alma became an important German-American settlement. The town's growth was slow until the 1871 election. To sway the voters in the election for a permanent county seat, Alma leaders promised to give Wabaunsee County "a safe, well-built, handsome stone building." The county courthouse was erected in 1872 and several other important buildings were constructed in Alma over the next several years.

In 1887 the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad built its main line up the Mill Creek Valley and reached Alma on March 25, 1887. One reporter in 1888 commented that "from the date of its arrival, Alma took to growing, to improving, and presently there is more building going on than there has been in years." By that time the town had "three drug stores, four grocery and general merchandise houses, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, two lumber yards, one livery stable... and all the trades needful in such a community."

Major buildings constructed of native stone during this period included the Brandt Hotel (1887), the Limerick Block and the Crafts Building (1888), the Palenske Block (1890),



and the Kinne and Kerans Block (circa 1888). The Brandt Hotel was constructed to serve the railroad workers, salesmen, and travelers expected to arrive on the new Rock Island Railroad. Joseph Brandt and his wife Christena operated the hotel. Although Christena died in 1891 and Joseph died in 1895, the hotel with its downstairs dining room operated into the 1960s. The Limerick Block was constructed for J. F. and R. J. Limerick, Irish immigrants who led a brief boom in the 1880s in Alma. They operated a coal mine and lime kiln in Mill Creek valley just east of Alma. The large business block housed their First National Bank and a general merchandise store with offices on the second floor. The brothers ran out of money and the bank operations were suspended November 9, 1890. They had to sell all their property at a loss and moved to Oklahoma to make a new start. The Crafts Building was constructed next to the Limerick Block in 1888 in the same style. It was built for druggist Fred Crafts who also served as postmaster.

In the 1880s Louis Palenske constructed two adjacent stone buildings with double storefronts in downtown Alma. The building completed in 1890 housed Palenske's book and stationary store and later the Alma State Bank. Another significant building from this time period was the Kinne and Kerans Block with its ornamental pressed metal cornice and stone detailing. Originally, the Wabaunsee County Bank occupied the south storefront and later the Alma National Bank. The north half was the C. O. Kinne and J. J. Kerans General Store. Kerans also had an abstract, real estate, and loan office. Kinne served as postmaster in the first decade of the 20th century. This building housed a variety of businesses over the years.

Constructed in the early 20th century, two other landmark buildings that anchor the south part of the

district are the Commercial National Bank (circa 1873, 1908) and the Meyer Block (1906). Although the present façade dates from 1908, the building at the southeast corner of Missouri and Third Streets was built as Germania Hall in 1873 by Peter Degan. The two-story stone structure was rebuilt twice after fires in 1890 and 1907. In 1908 Louis Palenske had the building repaired and a new front constructed for Commercial National Bank. After this time, downtown Alma was complete and few new buildings were needed to serve the stable population of Alma and Wabaunsee County.

After World War II ended in 1945, three trends that affected the buildings in the Alma Downtown Historic District were the decline of railroads, the development of the federal interstate highway system, and the movement of population from farms to cities. The loss of population and trade in rural counties affected the use and maintenance of buildings in Alma and similar towns in northeast Kansas. Although the farm and ranch economy has declined in Wabaunsee County, Alma has the potential to attract visitors and new residents as a picturesque town in a scenic county. Alma is located within commuting distance of Manhattan and Topeka and the downtown historic buildings may become assets in attracting investment to the "city of native stone."

This article is based on the survey report and National Register nomination prepared for the historic preservation committee, Sally Stratton, chair, with research assistance from Michael Stubbs, Allan Winkler (Wabaunsee County Historical Society), Greg Hoots, and Patricia Ringel.



Flint Hills Conference

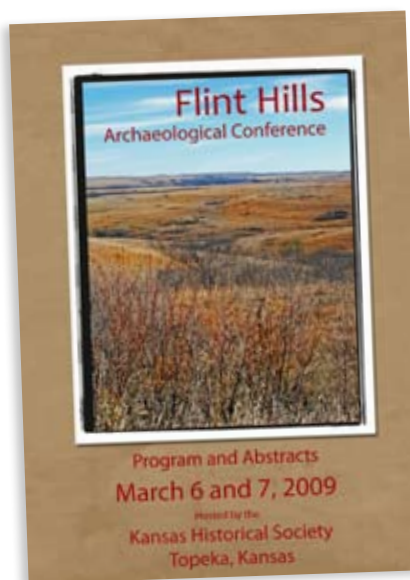
The annual Flint Hills Archaeological Conference was held March 6-7 at the Kansas Historical Society. The conference is an ad hoc affair as it is not part of any formal organization, does not require registration, and is open to all. At the end of each conference, a call goes out for someone to host the conference the next year, a strategy that has worked for 31 years.

By Bob Hoard, Kansas Historical Society

It is so lightly organized that the conference title varies between the Flint Hills Conference and the Flint Hills Archaeological (or sometimes Archeological) Conference – but no one seems to care. What matters is that professionals, students, and amateurs interested in archeology and allied fields attend and present papers.

This year's conference had 25 paper or poster presentations, eight by students, for an audience of more than 50. The presentations included site reports, analytical techniques, management overviews, and ethnohistorical and historical accounts. Recent archeological excavations conducted by the Historical Society, the Kansas Anthropological Association, and the University of Kansas at Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site was featured (see *Kansas Preservation*, September/October 2008, kshs.org/resource/ks_preservation/kpsep0ct08.pdf), as was work at Fort Riley. Participants were offered opportunities to buy publications and tour the Kansas Museum of History.

Scott Brosowske of Courson Oil and Gas of Perryton, Texas, has offered to host the 2010 conference.



Project Archaeology: Migration

The Kansas Historical Society has completed the first of three Project Archaeology in Kansas integrated reading units. "Migration of the Pueblo People to El Cuartelejo" is a seventh grade set that includes a student magazine, a student journal, and the teacher guide (on CD).

In the coming months, the Historical Society will release "Archaeology of Early Agriculture in Kansas," a fifth grade unit, and "Archaeology of the Wichita Grass House," a fourth grade unit.

Materials will be distributed in teacher workshops. "Migration of the Pueblo People to El Cuartelejo" will be the focus of a workshop in June in Garden City.



Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School

The breathtaking landscape of Scott State Park alone is worth the drive, but that's not all to experience if you travel to Scott County May 30-June 14.

As announced in the Winter 2009 issue of *Kansas Preservation*, archeological site survey, limited site testing, and classes will fill the 16-day Kansas Archeology Training Program field school. Participants can sign up for a few days or the entire project, and members of the Kansas Historical Society, Inc., or the Kansas Anthropological Association qualify for a reduced registration fee of \$30. You'll find the details and registration packet on the KSHS web site at kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm.

Even if you can't volunteer, consider a visit to the project. Classes and the artifact-processing lab will be at the Scott City High School, 712 Main Street, Scott City. Starting at

8 a.m. each day May 30-June 13, an hour-long orientation session will be given for new participants and can be attended by visitors. A stop in the artifact lab will be worthwhile to see what is being found and how items are properly handled. On some days it will be possible to view test excavations, mapping, and other activities in progress at Scott State Park about 15 miles from Scott City. In the evenings a variety of programs (see schedule) will be free and open to the public.

For more information, contact Virginia A. Wulfkuhle at 785-272-8681, ext. 266; vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

| DAY/DATE | TIME | EVENT | SPEAKER | LOCATION | COMMENTS |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Saturday – May 30 | | Free night | | | |
| Sunday – May 31 | 7:30 PM | KAA Certification | Nancy Arendt | Scott Lake State Park | Bring lawn chairs |
| Monday – June 1 | | Free night | | | |
| Tuesday – June 2 | 7:30 PM | Talk: "El Cuartelejo Pueblo" | Tom Witty | Scott Community High School 712 Main St., Scott City | |
| Wednesday – June 3 | 7:30 PM | Collectors Night | | Scott Community High School 712 Main St., Scott City | |
| Thursday – June 4 | 7:00 PM | Talk: "Kansas Cretaceous" | Chuck Bonner | Keystone Gallery 401 US Hwy 83 | Bring lawn chairs |
| Friday – June 5 | 7:30 PM | Tour: El Cuartelejo Museum | Denny Siegrist | El Cuartelejo Museum 902 W. 5th St., Scott City | |
| Saturday – June 6 | 7:30 PM | Talk: "Kansas Critters" | Brian Bartels | Scott Lake State Park north of bathhouse, east of utility service | Bring lawn chairs |
| Sunday – June 7 | 7:00 PM | Tour: Monument Rocks | Denny Siegrist Jerry Snyder Larry Hoeme | | Meet at Scott Lake State Park headquarters |
| Monday – June 8 | 7:00 PM | Tour: Battle of Punished Woman Fork | Jerry Snyder | | Meet at Scott Lake State Park headquarters |
| Tuesday – June 9 | 7:30 PM | Meeting: KAA Certification Program | Nancy Arendt | Scott Lake State Park | Bring lawn chairs |
| Wednesday – June 10 | 7:30 PM | Meeting: KAA Executive Committee | | TBA | |
| Thursday – June 11 | | Free night | | | |
| Friday – June 12 | 6:30 PM | Resume: Summary of project findings | Project Staff | Scott Community High School 712 Main St., Scott City | Barbecue hosted by Scott City |
| Saturday – June 13 | | Free night | | | |

Historic Sites Board of Review

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review is a group of 11 professionals from various fields that meets quarterly to review and recommend nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and award preservation planning and rehabilitation grants. As prescribed by the Kansas Historic Preservation Act of 1977 (K.S.A. 75-2719), the board is comprised of the following members: the governor or the governor's designee, the state historic preservation officer or such officer's designee, and nine members appointed by the governor for three-year terms. At least one member must be professionally qualified in each of the following disciplines: architecture, history, prehistoric archeology, historical archeology, and architectural history.

Jennie Chinn, State Historic Preservation Officer
Craig Crosswhite, Ness City, chair
J. Eric Engstrom, Wichita, governor's designee, vice chair
John W. Hoopes, Lawrence
Nancy Horst, Winfield
Leo Oliva, Stockton
Billie Marie Porter, Neodesha
Daniel Sabatini, Lawrence
David H. Sachs, Manhattan
James E. Sherow, Manhattan
Margaret Wood, Topeka

Cultural Resources Division State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Archeology Staff

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Happenings in Kansas

Online at kshs.org/calendar

The Historic Preservation in Kansas listserve is coming soon.

Through – July 26, 2009

Lincoln in Kansas
Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

May 31 – June 14, 2009

Kansas Archeology Training Program, Scott County

June 3 – 6, 2009

Statewide Preservation Conference
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

June 17 – June 24, 2009

John Brown Jamboree
John Brown Museum State Historic Site, Osawatomie

June 19, 2009 – June 20, 2009

Kaw Inter-Tribal Pow Wow • Washunga Days
Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

June 27, 2009 – June 28, 2009

Territorial Days
Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton

July 4, 2009

Independence Day Celebration
Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

July 18, 2009

Artifact Identification Day
Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

August 15, 2009

Historic Sites Board of Review
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

August 16, 2009

Annual Band Concert and Ice Cream Social
Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

August 30, 2009

Pony Express Festival
Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site,
Hanover